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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
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DUANE MORRIS LLP 505 9th Street Suite 1000 WASHINGTON, DC 20004-2166				WENDELL, ANDREW		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/531,038	KENNEDY ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANDREW WENDELL	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 December 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-6,9,10,12-24 and 26-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4-6,9,10,12-24 and 26-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/31/2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-10 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0008663) in view of Kennedy, Jr. (US Pat# 6,952,158).

Regarding claim 1, Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources teaches in a method of determining the location of a mobile appliance in a wireless communication system (Fig. 1A) having plural base stations 104a-c (Fig. 1A) and at least one repeater 114a (Fig. 1A) for communicating with the mobile appliance 106 (Fig. 1A), where the wireless communication system has a network overlay geolocation system (Fig. 1A) operably

connected thereto, the improvement of determining (identification code) whether a signal received from the mobile appliance by the geolocation system has passed through a first repeater (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040), wherein plural signals are received from the mobile appliance by the geolocation system and the step of determining if one of the plural signals has passed through the first repeater is based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system (Sections 0026-0028 and 102-104). In Section 0028, Stein teaches receiving plurality of signals and using any combination of the signals to do a measurement. It would be obvious that with the plural of signals a combination could be taking two of the signals and doing a measurement of difference between the two signals. Even though it would be obvious, Stein fails to clearly teach step of determining based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system.

Kennedy teaches step of determining based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system (Col. 1 lines 16-30). Again, it would be obvious that the identified reference signals could be two signals and determining the time differences of arrival between the two signals.

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate step of determining based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system as taught by Kennedy into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission

sources in order to determine a mobile device without it having to be in the same communication network and does not need to be synchronized (Col. 2 lines 53-63).

Regarding claim 2, Stein et al. teaches wherein the first repeater is a tethered repeater (Section 0024).

Regarding claim 4, Stein et al. teaches wherein the time difference is approximately equal to a known repeater time delay (Sections 0028, 0045-0047, and 102-104).

Regarding claim 5, Stein et al. teaches wherein the first repeater attaches a tag to the mobile appliance's signal that passes through the first repeater and the step of determining if one of the plural signals has passed through the first repeater is based in part on the geolocation system operating on the tag (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040).

Regarding claim 6, Stein et al. teaches the additional step of determining the location of the mobile appliance base in part on the determination of whether a signal received from the mobile appliance by the geolocation system has passed through the first repeater (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040).

Regarding claim 9, Stein et al. teaches wherein the first repeater attaches a tag to the mobile appliance's signal that passes through the first repeater and the step of determining if one of the plural signals has passed through the first repeater is based in part on the geolocation system operating on the tag (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040).

Regarding claim 10, Stein et al. teaches the additional step of determining the location of the mobile appliance based in part on the determination of whether a signal received from the mobile appliance by the geolocation system has passed through the first repeater (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040).

Regarding claim 36, method claim 36 is rejected for the same reason as method claim 1 since the recited elements would perform the claimed steps.

3. Claims 12, 14-17, 24, and 26-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0008663) in view of Kennedy et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0043775).

Regarding claim 12, Stein et al. teaches a method of determining the location of a mobile appliance in a wireless communication system having plural base stations 104a-c (Fig. 1A) and at least one repeater 114a (Fig. 1A) for communicating with the mobile appliance 106 (Fig. 1A), and a mobile positioning center 130 (Fig. 1A), and wherein the at least one repeater is connected with a communication tether to the base station (Section 0024), and the mobile position center provides mobile information to the geolocation system, the improvement comprising the step of monitoring the communication system with the geolocation system and determining if a target mobile appliance is served (identification code) by the at least one repeater (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040), wherein the geolocation sensors monitor (identification code) the tether (Section 0024) between the at least one repeater and an antenna feed interface for the mobile appliance's signal (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040). Stein et al. fails to teach a mobile positioning center.

Kennedy et al. tasking and reporting method and implementation for wireless appliance location systems teaches a mobile positioning center 150 (Fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a mobile positioning center as taught by Kennedy et al. into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to find geolocation of a mobile appliance that are under different interface protocol standards (Section 0016).

Regarding claim 14, Stein et al. teaches wherein the mobile appliance's signal is a traffic signal (Section 0025).

Regarding claim 15, Stein et al. teaches wherein the mobile appliance's signal is a reverse pilot signal (Section 0025).

Regarding claim 16, Stein et al. teaches wherein the mobile information is control information (Sections 0025, 0027, and 0037).

Regarding claim 17, Stein et al. teaches wherein the control information is call set up information or mobile registration process information (Sections 0025, 0027, and 0037).

Regarding claim 26, Stein et al. teaches a method for determining the location of a mobile appliance in a wireless communication system (Section 0007) having plural base stations 104a-c (Fig. 1A) and at least one repeater station 114a (Fig. 1A) for communicating with the mobile appliance 106 (Fig. 1A), wherein each of the at least one repeater station are connected to a respective one of the plural base stations with

a communication tether (Section 0024), wherein the at least one translating repeater station relays a mobile appliance's signal on a different channel than the signal transmitted by the mobile appliance (Section 0116), the improvement comprising relaying from the at least one repeater station information regarding the channel of the mobile appliance's signal to a geolocation system and using the information to detect the mobile appliance's signal and calculate the mobile appliance's location (Sections 0007-0009 and 0116-0117). Stein is vague about locating a mobile appliance by a channel.

Kennedy teaches regarding the channel of the mobile appliance's signal to a geolocation system and using the information to detect the mobile appliance's signal and calculate the mobile appliance's location (Section 0005).

Regarding claim 27, Stein et al. teaches wherein the channel is defined by a frequency (Section 0116).

Regarding claim 28, Stein et al. teaches wherein the channel is defined by a time slot (Sections 0027 and 0044-0045).

Regarding claim 29, Stein et al. teaches wherein the channel is defined by a spreading code (Sections 0010 and 0044).

4. Claims 13 and 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0008663) in view of Kennedy et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0043775) and further in view of Tekinay (US Pat Pub# 2001/0027110).

Regarding claim 13, Stein et al. teaches a method of determining the location of a mobile appliance in a wireless communication system having plural base stations

104a-c (Fig. 1A) and at least one repeater 114a (Fig. 1A) for communicating with the mobile appliance 106 (Fig. 1A), and a mobile positioning center 130 (Fig. 1A), and wherein the at least one repeater is connected with a communication tether to the base station (Section 0024), and the mobile position center provides mobile information to the geolocation system, the improvement comprising the step of monitoring the communication system with the geolocation system and determining if a target mobile appliance is served (identification code) by the at least one repeater (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040); and, adjusting the time of arrival of the mobile appliances signal based on the determination if the mobile appliance is being served by the one of the at least one repeaters (Sections 0026-0028, 0035, 0039-0040, and 0047). Stein et al. fails to teach a mobile positioning center and adjusting the time of arrival of the mobile appliances signal.

Kennedy et al. tasking and reporting method and implementation for wireless appliance location systems teaches a mobile positioning center 150 (Fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a mobile positioning center as taught by Kennedy et al. into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to find geolocation of a mobile appliance that are under different interface protocol standards (Section 0016).

Stein and Kennedy fail to teach adjusting the time of arrival of the mobile appliances signal.

Tekinay teaches adjusting the time of arrival of the mobile appliances signal (Sections 0011 and 0028).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate adjusting the time of arrival of the mobile appliances signal as taught by Tekinay into a mobile positioning center as taught by Kennedy et al. into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to improve the accuracy of a geolocation system (Sections 0007-0008).

Regarding claim 18, Stein et al. teaches adjusting the time of arrival of the mobile signal at the geolocation sensor with known time delays of the at least one repeater and communication tether (Sections 0026-0028, 0035, 0039-0040, and 0047).

Regarding claim 19, Stein et al. teaches the step of adjusting the time of arrival of the mobile signal at another of the plural geolocation sensors with known time delays of another one of the at least one repeater and respective communication tether (Sections 00026-0028, 0035, 0039-0040, and 0047).

Regarding claim 20, Stein et al. teaches the step of accessing with the geolocation sensors the known time delays from a database 130 (Fig. 1A).

Regarding claim 21, Stein et al. teaches wherein the adjusted time of arrivals are used by the geolocation sensors in determining the location of the mobile appliance (Sections 0026-0028, 0035, 0039-0040, and 0047).

5. Claims 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0008663) in view of Lindqvist (US Pat# 6,166,691).

Regarding claim 22, Stein et al. teaches a method of determining the location of a mobile appliance in a wireless communication system (Section 0007) having plural base stations 104a-c (Fig. 1A) and at least one repeater station 114a (Fig. 1A) for communicating with the mobile appliance 106 (Fig. 1A), wherein each of the at least one repeater station are connected to a respective one of the plural base stations with a communication tether (Section 0024), the improvement comprising the steps of detecting signals (identification code) from a target mobile appliance on the communication tether (Sections 0008 and 0039-0040) and using a known delay (Section 0009, pretty obvious it accounts for delays in a tether) attributed to the communication tether (Section 0024) and the respective at least one repeater station to determine the location of the target mobile appliance (Sections 0026-0028, 0035, 0039-0040, and 0047). Even though it is obvious, Stein fails to clearly teach using a known delay attributed to a communication tether.

Lindqvist teaches using a known delay attributed to a communication tether (Col. 3 line 66-Col. 4 line 6 and Col. 6 lines 27-40, takes in account of the delay in the tether, i.e. cable lines).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate using a known delay attributed to a communication tether as taught by Lindqvist into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to increase efficiency (Col. 2 lines 21-26).

Regarding claim 23, the combination including Stein teaches detecting signals from the target mobile appliance on another of the at least one repeater station's communication tether and using another known delay (Section 0009, pretty obvious it accounts for delays in a tether) attributed to the another repeater station and the respective communication tether to determine the location of the target mobile appliance (Sections 0028, 0035, 0039-0040, and 0047).

6. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0008663) in view of Lindqvist (US Pat# 6,166,691) and further in view of Kennedy et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0043775).

Regarding claim 24, Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources teaches the limitations in claim 22. Stein et al. teaches the steps of locating the respective at least one repeater stations based on mobile information parameters received (Sections 0008 and 0039-0040) and using the location of the at least one repeater station to determine the location of the target mobile appliance (Sections 0008 and 0039-0040). Stein et al. fails to teach a mobile positioning center.

Kennedy et al. tasking and reporting method and implementation for wireless appliance location systems teaches a mobile positioning center 150 (Fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a mobile positioning center as taught by Kennedy into using a known delay attributed to a communication tether as taught by Lindqvist into Stein et al. method for estimating the

position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to find geolocation of a mobile appliance that are under different interface protocol standards (Section 0016).

7. Claims 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0008663) in view of Kennedy et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0043775) and further in view of Hymel (US Pat# 6,246,336).

Regarding claim 30, Stein et al. teaches a method for determining the location of a mobile appliance in a wireless communication system (Section 0007) having plural base stations 104a-c (Fig. 1A) and plural repeaters 114a-c (Fig. 1A), wherein the repeaters relay the mobile appliances signal on the same channel as the channel in which the signal was received (Sections 0024-0025 and 0033), the improvement of using the first signal received from the mobile appliance at each of the plural base stations to determine the location of the mobile appliance (Sections 0008 and 0039-0040). Stein et al. fails to teach a mobile positioning center and disregarding a second signal.

Kennedy et al. teaches a mobile positioning center 150 (Fig. 1) provides mobile information to assist in the location of the mobile appliance (Sections 0026-0027).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a mobile positioning center as taught by Kennedy et al. into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to

find geolocation of a mobile appliance that are under different interface protocol standards (Section 0016).

Stein and Kennedy fail to teach disregarding a second signal.

Hymel teaches disregarding a second signal received from the mobile appliance at each of the plural base stations 416 (Fig. 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate disregarding a second signal as taught by Hymel into a mobile positioning center as taught by Kennedy et al. into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to reduce errors (Col. 1 lines 41-55).

Regarding claim 31, Stein et al. further teaches wherein the channel is defined by a frequency (Section 0116).

Regarding claim 32, Stein et al. further teaches wherein the channel is defined by a time slot (Sections 0027 and 0044-0045).

Regarding claim 33, Stein et al. further teaches wherein the channel is defined by a spreading code (Sections 0010 and 0044).

8. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0008663) in view of Bloebaum (US Pat# 6,188,351).

Regarding claim 34, Stein et al. apparatus for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources teaches a network overlay geolocation system for locating a mobile in a host wireless communication

system (Section 0007), the host wireless communication system having a base station 104a-c (Fig. 1A) and a repeater station 114a (Fig. 1A) connected by a communication tether (Section 0024), the network overlay geolocation system comprising a geolocation sensor (sensing identification code and position of mobile device, Sections 0008 and 0039-0040) attached to the communication tether (Section 0024) between the base station 114a-c (Fig. 1A) and the repeater station 114a (Fig. 1A). Stein fails to clearly teach a geolocation sensor attached to the communication tether.

Bloebaum's improving signal acquisition in a global positioning system receiver teaches a geolocation sensor GPS (Fig. 1a) attached to a base station BTS sub 3 (Fig. 1a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a geolocation sensor attached to the communication tether as taught by Bloebaum into Stein et al. apparatus for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to reduce latency in calculating the user's position (Col. 3 lines 54-63).

9. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0008663) in view of Bloebaum (US Pat# 6,188,351) and further in view of Kennedy et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0043775).

Regarding claim 35, Stein et al. apparatus for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources teaches a base station 104a (Fig. 1a) and a repeater station 114a (Fig. 1a) interconnected by a

communication tether (Section 0024); for providing mobile information; a network overlay geolocation system with a geolocation sensor co-located at the base station (sensing identification code and position of mobile device, Sections 0007-0008 and 0039-0040); wherein the tether is connected to the base station at an antenna feed interface (Section 0024). Stein et al. fails to teach a geolocation sensor located on the tether and mobile positioning center.

Bloebaum's improving signal acquisition in a global positioning system receiver teaches a geolocation sensor GPS (Fig. 1a) located on the tether prior to the interface (to a base station BTS sub 3 (Fig. 1a)).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a geolocation sensor located on the tether as taught by Bloebaum into Stein et al. apparatus for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to reduce latency in calculating the user's position (Col. 3 lines 54-63).

Both Stein et al. and Bloebaum fail to teach a mobile positioning center.

Kennedy et al. tasking and reporting method and implementation for wireless appliance location systems teaches a mobile positioning center 150 (Fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a mobile positioning center as taught by Kennedy et al. into a geolocation sensor as taught by Bloebaum into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for

transmission sources in order to find geolocation of a mobile appliance that are under different interface protocol standards (Section 0016).

10. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0008663) in view of Kennedy, Jr. (US Pat# 6,952,158) and further in view of Kennedy, JR. (US Pat Pub# 2003/0069024).

Regarding claim 1, Stein et al. method for determining the location of a mobile appliance in a wireless communication system (Fig. 1A) having plural base stations 104a-c (Fig. 1A) and at least one repeater 114a (Fig. 1A) for communicating with the mobile appliance 106 (Fig. 1A), where the wireless communication system has a network overlay geolocation system (Fig. 1A) operably connected thereto, comprising the steps of determining (identification code) whether a signal received from the mobile appliance by the geolocation system has passed through a first repeater (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040), wherein plural signals are received from the mobile appliance by the geolocation system and said first repeater is a tethered repeater (Section 0024); determining if one of the plural signals has passed through the first repeater is based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system (Sections 0026-0028 and 102-104); attaching a tag to the mobile appliance's signal that passes through the first repeater (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040, it is obvious that a tag is associated with a mobile appliance since it normally sends an identifier in order to be able identify the proper phone or else the base station does not know which phone it is communicating with); determining if one of the plural signals has passed through the first repeater is based in part on the

geolocation system operating on the tag (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040, again it is pretty well known that a mobile appliance sends an identifier to the base station); and determining the location of the mobile appliance based in part on the determination of whether a signal received from the mobile appliance by the geolocation system has passed through the first repeater (Sections 0007-0009 and 0039-0040). In Section 0028, Stein teaches receiving plurality of signals and using any combination of the signals to do a measurement. It would be obvious that with the plural of signals a combination could be taking two of the signals and doing a measurement of difference between the two signals. Even though it would be obvious, Stein fails to clearly teach step of determining based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system and a known time delay.

Kennedy (US 6,952,158) teaches step of determining based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system (Col. 1 lines 16-30, Again, it would be obvious that the identified reference signals could be two signals and determining the time differences of arrival between the two signals); attaching a tag to the mobile appliance's signal that passes through the first repeater (Col. 1 lines 16-30, it is obvious that a tag is associated with a mobile appliance since it normally sends an identifier in order to be able identify the proper phone or else the base station does not know which phone it is communicating with); determining if one of the plural signals has passed through the first repeater is based in part on the geolocation system operating on the tag (Col. 1 lines 16-30, again it is pretty well known that a mobile appliance sends an identifier to the base station).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate step of determining based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system as taught by Kennedy into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to determine a mobile device without it having to be in the same communication network and does not need to be synchronized (Col. 2 lines 53-63).

Stein and Kennedy fail to teach a known time delay.

Kennedy (US 2003/0069024) teaches a time difference being approximately equal to a known time delay (Abstract and Section 0023, it keeps a record of known delay times associated with locations so when it tries to locate another terminal it can compare the known delay time to the actual delay time in order to locate a mobile appliance).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate step of a known time delay as taught by Kennedy into determining based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system as taught by Kennedy into Stein et al. method for estimating the position of a terminal based on identification codes for transmission sources in order to be more efficient (Section 0010).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's Remarks	Examiner's Response
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"Stein does not disclose using a known delay of the tether and the repeater station to determine the location of the mobile appliance, as recited in the Claim 22."	Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
"Nowhere does Stein disclose 'determining if one of the plural signal has passed through the first repeater is based in part on a difference between the times of arrival of two of the plural signals at the geolocation system', as recited in Claim 1."	In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See <i>In re Keller</i> , 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); <i>In re Merck & Co.</i> , 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Note, as stated in the rejection it would be obvious in Stein however Kennedy teaches those limitations.
"Stein does not disclose: '...the geolocation sensors monitor the tether between the at least one repeater and an antenna feed interface for the mobile appliance's signal', as recited in Claim 12."	Examiner thinks applicant is reading more into the claim than present. In section 0024 of Stein it mentions the repeater being connected to a tether and there is sensing being done in order to locate the mobile terminals signals (Sections 0007-

	0008).
Regarding claim 26, “As relied upon by the Office, paragraphs [0024 and 0116] do not disclose relaying from the repeater station information regarding the channel of the mobile appliance’s signal.”	In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See <i>In re Keller</i> , 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); <i>In re Merck & Co.</i> , 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Note, Kennedy is used to better teach that limitation.
“As relied upon by the Office, paragraphs [0026-0028, 0035, 0039-0040, and 0047] do not adjusting the time of arrival of the mobile appliances signal based on the determination if the mobile appliance is being served by the one of the at least one repeaters, as recited in Claim 13.”	In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See <i>In re Keller</i> , 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); <i>In re Merck & Co.</i> , 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Note, Stein teaches a repeater. Kennedy and Tekinay

	are used in combination to teach the other limitations.
"Hymel does not disclose: '...disregarding a second signal received from the mobile appliance at each of the plural base stations when determining the location of the mobile appliance', as recited in Claim 30."	Hymel clearly teaches disregarding a second signal 416 (Fig. 5). Stein and Kennedy teach locating a mobile appliance (see rejection).
"Neither Stein nor Bloebaum disclose: '...a geolocation sensor attached to the communication tether between said base station and said repeater station', as recited in Claim 34."	Again, it is obvious in Stein regarding section 0024 it mentions the repeater being connected to a tether and there is sensing being done in order to locate the mobile terminals signals (Sections 0007-0008). Also, Bloebaum further teaches that limitation.
"None of those references disclose : '...said tether is connected to the base station at an antenna feed interface, and the geolocation sensor is located on the tether prior to the interface', as recited in Claim 35."	See above response to claim 34.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANDREW WENDELL whose telephone number is (571)272-0557. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Andrew Wendell/
Examiner, Art Unit 2618

/Nay A. Maung/
Supervisory Patent Examiner,
Art Unit 2618

2/27/2008